

Thursday, (July 1), chief of Coste comes to meet them and takes them to one of his villages; same day (or next morning) the chief escapes to his village

Friday, July 2, De Soto reaches Coste, on an island in the river, crosses first arm and enters with some hazard; trouble over corn-cribs; two men sent to view Chisca

(Saturday, July 3–Thursday, July 8, at Coste)

Friday, July 9, leave Coste, cross other branch of the river and pass the night on its banks; on the other side was Tali

Saturday, (July 10), at Tali; it was perhaps on that day that they drove back canoes trying to escape and enter town

Sunday, (July 11), spend night in the open country

Monday, (July 12), cross a river and sleep in the open

Tuesday, (July 13), cross another river

Wednesday, (July 14), cross another large river and sleep at Tasqui, the chief of Tali provisioning them all the way

Thursday, (July 15), pass another small village and then other villages

July 2 enter Coste; sick brought down from Chiaha in canoes; men sent to Chisca return in 3 days

July 9, leave Coste and sleep at Tali

The day after their return the army marches 5 leagues along the island of Ychiaha to the capital of Acoste at the other end

Next day they cross the river and enter the province of Coça

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1540	
Friday, (July 16), enter Coça	Traveling 6 days, they enter Coça Friday, July 16	They pass through the province of Coça, 100 leagues across, at the rate of 4-5 leagues a day, reaching Coça in 23-24 days
(Saturday, July 17-Thursdasy, Aug. 19, at Coça)	At Coça 25 days	They remain in Coça 11 or 12 days; later he says 10-12 days
Friday, Aug. 20, leave Coça and sleep beyond Talimachusy	Friday, Aug. 20, leave Coça and stop for night on a river bank, half a league beyond an uninhabited town called Tallimuchase.	
Saturday, (Aug. 21), go to Itaba in a heavy rain	(Saturday, Aug. 21), come to Ytaua, and are detained 6 days by a swollen river	
(Sunday, Aug. 22-Sunday, Aug. 29, at Itaba)		
Monday, Aug. 30, leave and come by night to an oak wood	Come to Ullibahali, a stockaded town	
(Tuesday, Aug. 31), at Ullibahali, a fine town by a large river		
(Wednesday, Sept. 1, at Ullibahali)		
Thursday, Sept. 2, camp at a small village near the river	Camp at a town subject to the lord of Ullibahali	
Friday, (Sept. 3), at Piachi near a river		

(Saturday, Sept. 4), wait a day at Piachi for Lobillo who went back for an escaped negro slave

Sunday, (Sept. 5), go on and spend night in the open country

Monday, (Sept. 6), come to Tuasi

(Tuesday, Sept. 7–Sunday, Sept. 12, at Tuasi)

Monday, Sept. 13, leave and sleep in the open

Tuesday, (Sept. 14), again sleep in the open

Wednesday, (Sept. 15), come to an old stockaded village

Thursday, (Sept. 16), sleep at a new village close to a river

(Friday, Sept. 17), remain at same village

Saturday, Sept. 18, at Talisi, a big village; messengers come from Tascaluça including his son; two Spaniards sent back with him

(Sunday, Sept. 19–Friday, Sept. 24, at Talisi)

(Saturday, Sept. 25), chief of Talisi comes and gives carriers and women

(Sunday, Sept. 26–Monday, Oct. 4, at Talisi)

Tuesday, Oct. 5, leave and spend night at Casiste, a small village by the river

Said to be 2 days from Ullibahali

Sept. 18, they reach Tallise

Said to have stayed there 20 days in all

Sleep the first night at Casiste

In 5 days they reach Talise

They remain 10 days at Talise; Tascaluça's town was said to be 12–13 leagues away and approachable by two routes

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
<p>Wednesday, (Oct. 6), they come to Caxa, a poor village by the river bank and on a direct line from Talisi to the town of Tascaluca</p> <p>Thursday, (Oct. 7), camp by the river opposite Humati</p> <p>Friday, (Oct. 8), come to a new village named Uxapita</p> <p>Saturday, (Oct. 9), sleep in the open 1 league short of Tascaluca's town</p> <p>Sunday, Oct. 10, enter Athahachi, "a recent village"</p> <p>(Monday, Oct. 11), at Athahachi</p> <p>Tuesday, Oct. 12, leave with the chief and sleep in the open</p> <p>Wednesday, (Oct. 13), reach Piachi above the gorge of a mountain stream where Narvaez's men were killed</p> <p>(Thursday, Oct. 14 and Friday, Oct. 15, at Piachi)</p> <p>Saturday, Oct. 16, they leave and go into a forest (monte) where they meet one Spaniard of 2 sent from Piachi</p>	<p>1540</p> <p>Pass through another village next day and come to one in the province of Tastaluca</p> <p>They rest in a wood 2 leagues from the chief's town</p> <p>The second day from Tastaluca's town reach Piache near a great river</p>	<p>They cross the River of Talise and early on the 3d day come to Tascaluca's village</p> <p>They march 3 days, making 4 leagues per day, and reach the chief's capital town on a peninsula in the river which passes by Talise</p> <p>They spend all of the next day crossing</p>

(Sunday, Oct. 17), come to a fenced village and messengers from Mabila reach them with bread of chestnuts

Monday, Oct. 18 (St. Luke's Day), De Soto comes to Mabila, having passed through several villages, a populous region. Battle of Mabila.

(Tuesday, Oct. 19—Saturday, Nov. 13, at Mabila).

Sunday, Nov. 14, they leave Mabila.

(Monday, Nov. 15), marching north through uninhabited country.

(Tuesday, Nov. 16), the same.

Wednesday, (Nov. 17), reach "a fine river".

Thursday, (Nov. 18) the original has 28 by mistake), pass over bad places and swamps and reach Talicpacana; a village in sight on other side of river.

(Friday, Nov. 19, at Talicpacana)

(Saturday, Nov. 20, do.)

Sunday, Nov. 21, González finds a village named Moçulixa half a league distant from which the Indians had moved the corn to the other side of the river

Oct. 18 they reach Mauilla after a 3 days' march, the last continuously through an inhabited region. Battle of Mauilla

They remain 28 days after the battle

Sunday, Nov. 18 (erroneous; it was the 14th), they leave Mauilla

Travel 5 days through a wilderness and come to Taliepataua in the province of Pafallaya

Early next day two scouts are sent to Mavila; De Soto follows and reaches the town by 8 A. M., Oct. 18, 1540, and the battle of Mavila follows; the sea coast said to be a little more than 30 leagues off

They remain 23–24 days about Mavila, 8 days in rude huts and 15 days longer in abandoned Indian lodges

In 3 days they come to the province of Chicaça (meaning Pafallaya)

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
<p>(Monday, Nov. 22–Sunday, Nov. 28, at Talicpacana at work on barge</p> <p>(Monday), Nov. 29, the barge is finished and carried on a truck to Moçulixa</p> <p>(Tuesday, Nov. 30), apparently on this day part cross and capture the corn, and cavalry secure the crossing above</p> <p>Wednesday, (Dec. 1), the army comes to a village called Zabusta where they cross, spend a night in a village on the other side; above was a fine village named Apafalaya like its chief</p> <p>(Thursday, Dec. 2–Wednesday, Dec. 8, at Apafalaya)</p> <p>Thursday, (Dec. 9), set out for Chicaça</p> <p>(Friday, Dec. 10–Monday, Dec. 13, on the way to Chicaça), going through bad passages and swamps</p> <p>Tuesday, (Dec. 14), reach the R. of Chicaça which was overflowing its bed</p> <p>(Wednesday, Dec. 15), make a barge and</p>	<p>1540</p> <p>A piragua is made in 4 days</p> <p>Town called Cabusto said to have been reached right after Taliepataua</p> <p>March 5 days toward Chicaça</p> <p>They come to a river; B says it was 10–12 days from Mauila</p> <p>They make a piragua in 2 days</p>	<p>Apparently it took them 5 or 6 days or more to cross the river (Pafallaya)</p>

Gallegos leaves with cavalry and drives Indians from crossing

Thursday, Dec. 16, they cross the river; De Soto going ahead with cavalry arrives late at night at a deserted village

(Friday, Dec. 17), Gallegos comes in, apparently the rest of the army also

(Saturday, Dec. 18–Friday, Dec. 24, at Chicaça)

(Saturday), Dec. 25, a heavy fall of snow as if it had been in Burgos, and the cold as bad or worse

(Sunday, Dec. 26–Sunday, Jan. 2, 1541, at Chicaça)

Monday, Jan. 3, the Chicaça chief comes and offers guides and interpreters to take them to Caluça, a province of “more than ninety villages”

Tuesday, Jan. 4–Wednesday, Mar. 2, at Chicaça, but an expedition is undertaken to Sacchuma and on their return its chief, Miculasa, makes peace, and messengers come from Talapatica

(Thursday, March 3), De Soto asks the Chicaça chief for carriers

(Friday), March 4, at dawn the Indians fall upon the town and burn it, kill 50–60 horses

Dec. 17, they cross the river and reach a small town the same day

After 4 more days travel they come to the province of Chicaça proper and enter the capital town at the beginning of December, 1540

They remain there almost 2 months

1541

“Tuesday, March 8” (it should be Thursday, March 3), De Soto asks for carriers
“Next morning” the Indians attack them

Toward the end of January, 1541, the Indians fall upon them

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
<p>and destroy most of the equipment; the Spaniards move to a plain by a sloping hillside 1 league from the village and there refit</p> <p>(Saturday, March 5–Monday, March 14), engaged in refitting</p> <p>Tuesday, March 15, the Indians attack again during the morning watch</p> <p>(Wednesday, March 16–Monday, April 25), at the same place</p> <p>Tuesday, April 26, they leave and reach Limamu</p> <p>(Wednesday, April 27), send out scouting parties</p> <p>Thursday, (April 28), they discover and capture a strong barricade</p>	<p>1541</p> <p>“Wednesday, March 15” (it should be Tuesday, Mar. 15), the Indians attack again: B says 5 days after first attack</p> <p>B says they remained about 2 mos.</p> <p>April 25, they leave and sleep at a small town called Alimamu</p> <p>(April 26), three scouting parties sent out; Añasco discovers the Alibamo barricade; it is taken the same day</p>	<p>Three days later they move 1 league off and establish themselves in a small town called Chicacilla</p> <p>Three days after their flight the Indians attack again</p> <p>They remain until the end of March (he says 4 months but this may mean “in all”)</p> <p>At the beginning of April they leave Chicacilla</p> <p>They make 4 leagues the first day through level country and pass a quarter of a league beyond the inhabited region, though they seem to have encamped in a field; the Alibamo fort is attacked</p>

Friday, (April 29), they remain near the barricade to recuperate

Saturday, April 30, leave barricade

(Sunday, May 1–Saturday, May 7, march through a deserted country and by a rough way, forested and swampy; 9 days in all

(Sunday), May 8, they reach the 1st village of Quizqui and capture it; 1 league beyond was another village and 1 league beyond that a third, and there they saw the Rio Grande

(Monday, May 9–Friday, May 20, they remain in that village)

Saturday, May 21, they move to a plain between the river and a small village and begin making barges

(Sunday, May 22–Friday, June 17), they work on the barges

Saturday, June 18 (the original has June 8, an evident error), all cross

Sunday, June 19, they come “soon” to a village of Aquixo

(Monday, June 20), they remain at that village

Tuesday, June 21, they pass by the main settlement of Aquixo, “beautifully situated”

Start for Quizquis 3 days after they set out to hunt for corn

March 7 days through wilderness; B says it was a deserted country of 12 days across (error in Bourne’s translation)

They build 4 piraguas in 30 days; B says they took 27 or 28 days

They reach a village a league and half from the point where they crossed

They remain there 4 days unable to march

They march north 3 days

At the end of the 3 days they see the capital of the province of Chisca near the Chucagua (Mississippi River)

They remain on the banks of the river for 20 days

They march up the river slowly for 4 days making 12 leagues in all to a place where they can come down to the river

They remain here 20 days or more making 4 barges (2 boats are finished in 15 days, and all 4 in 20) capable of holding 150 infantry and 30 cavalry

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1541	
<p>Wednesday, (June 22), they go through the worst tract of swamp and water they had seen in all Florida</p> <p>Thursday, (June 23), they enter the land of Casqui (given in text as "Quarqui") and pass through small villages</p> <p>Friday, (June 24), St. John's Day, they come to the village of the lord of Casqui</p> <p>Saturday, (June 25), they enter his village and set up a cross on the village mound</p> <p>Sunday, June 26, they leave for Pacaha, pass several villages and spend the night in one</p> <p>(Monday, June 27), they cross a swamp over which the Indians had built a bridge</p> <p>(Tuesday, June 28), they either stay in camp or move slowly forward</p>	<p>They march 2 days through the province of Casqui before entering the chief's town</p> <p>They sleep in a town of Casqui; B says they camped 2 days in this town</p> <p>They pass 2 other towns and come to a lake or swamp</p>	<p>After crossing they march for 4 days and on the 5th see "from some high hills" a town on the banks of a river, namely Casquin</p> <p>They remain 6 days in the first town of Casquin</p> <p>They march 2 days to the capital town 7 leagues up the river and on the same side</p> <p>On the 4th day the chief comes to ask them to make it rain</p> <p>In 2 days a wooden cross is finished and it is set up the next day</p> <p>That night rain falls and continues 2 days longer</p> <p>After remaining 9 or 10 days they start on again on the day following</p> <p>They march for 3 days accompanied by a body of Indians until they reach a swamp</p> <p>It takes 1 day to cross the swamp and they camp 1½ leagues beyond</p>

Wednesday, (June 29), they come to Pacaha, a stockaded town by the Rio Grande

(Thursday, June 30—Thursday, July 28), at Pacaha

(Friday), July 29, they leave and come at night to a village of Casqui

(Saturday, July 30), they get back to the main village of Casqui

Sunday, (July 31), they leave and come to a village of Casqui

Monday, Aug. 1, they come to another village of Casqui on the River of Casqui, a branch of the great River of Pacaha, and as large as the Guadalquivir

(Tuesday), Aug. 2, the Casqui chief has them put across the River of Casqui in his canoes

Wednesday, June 29 (the original has June 19, an evident error), they enter Pacaha; B says 2 days from Casqui

They remained there 40 days; B says they remained 27–28 days; time occupied in making incursions inland, including one to the N. W. of 7 days (Elvas) or 8 days (Biedma)

They lodge for one night near the chief's house

They pass the night in one of his towns

Next day they come to another town near a river

Casqui sends canoes and they are carried over

They travel on for 2 days and early on the 3d day come in sight of Capaha, seeing it from some high hills; it was a frontier and defence against Casquin; the Rio Grande (Mississippi) flowed 3 leagues above

The Capaha Indians having fled to an island in the river, they wait 3–4 days for canoes; driven back by Indians but peace is made

Two Spaniards go to mountains 40 leagues from Capaha for salt and copper and return at the end of 11 days

The army returns to Casquin and remains there 5 days

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1541	
<p>Wednesday, (Aug. 3), they sleep in a burned village</p> <p>Thursday, (Aug. 4), they sleep in another village, near the river</p> <p>Friday, (Aug. 5), they come to Quiguate, the largest village seen in that country; it was on the River of Casqui</p>	<p>Aug. 4, they come to Aquiguate, the largest town they saw in Florida; B says the same thing</p>	<p>They march down along the river for 4 days to the border of the province of Quiguate, and in 5 days more reach the capital town</p>
<p>(Saturday, Aug. 6–Thursday, Aug. 25), at Quiguate</p> <p>Friday, Aug. 26, they leave Quiguate for Coligua and spend the night by a swamp</p> <p>(Saturday, Aug. 27), they camp by another swamp</p> <p>(Sunday, Aug. 28), they camp near another swamp</p> <p>(Monday, Aug. 29), they spend the night near a fourth swamp</p> <p>Tuesday, (Aug. 30), they come to the River of Coligua</p> <p>Wednesday, (Aug. 31), they come to the same river again</p> <p>Thursday, Sept. 1, they come to the town</p>	<p>B says they remained 8 or 9 days</p>	<p>The Indians abandon the town 2 days later and return to it in 2 more</p> <p>They remain in Quiguate 6 days and leave on the 7th</p>
	B implies it was 11 days from Quiguate	They march down along the Rio de

of Coligua, a populous place along the gorge of a river; at midday (probably of the same day) they go to kill some cows (bison)

(Friday, Sept. 2-Monday, Sept. 5), at Coligua

Tuesday, Sept 6, they leave Coligua and recross the river going S. W.

Wednesday, (Sept. 7), they pass sierras and come to Calpista where was an excellent salt spring

Thursday, (Sept. 8), they come to Palisema
(Friday, Sept. 9), they seem to have stayed at Palisema

Saturday, Sept. 10, they go on to encamp by "a water"

Sunday, (Sept. 11), they come to Quixila
Monday, (Sept. 12), spend at Quixila

Tuesday, (Sept. 13), they go on to Tutilcoya

Wednesday, (Sept. 14), they go to a village along a large river

Thursday, (Sept. 15), they camp near a swamp; De Soto goes on with some horsemen to Tanico the same day

(Friday, Sept. 16), all go on to Tanico where were many scattered houses and by some it was thought to be Cayase

(Saturday, Sept. 17-Friday, Sept. 30), at Tanico

It was 5 days from Coligoa

Reach a province called Cayas 4 days journey from Tatalicoya; the town was called Tanico; they remain there a month

Casquin for 5 days and arrive at the capital of Colima

Within 2 days the Colima Indians revolt and flee

The Spaniards remain 1 day longer and then leave

At the end of 4 days they come to a river with salty sand along the shores

They remain 8 days in this Province of Salt boiling down salt

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	1541	
<p>(Saturday, Oct. 1), De Soto goes on to Tula with 13 horse and 50 foot.</p> <p>(Sunday, Oct. 2), De Soto returns from Tula</p> <p>(Monday, Oct. 3 and Tuesday, Oct. 4), at Tanico</p> <p>Wednesday, Oct. 5, the army leaves Tanico for Tula</p> <p>(Thursday, Oct. 6), on the march</p> <p>Friday, (Oct. 7), they come to Tula and find the town abandoned</p> <p>Saturday, (Oct. 8), the Indians attack them</p> <p>(Sunday, Oct. 9–Tuesday, Oct. 18), at Tula</p> <p>Wednesday, Oct. 19, they leave Tula and spend the night at two cabins</p> <p>Thursday, (Oct. 20), at another cabin</p> <p>Friday, (Oct. 21), they camp at still another cabin</p>	<p>(Saturday, Oct. 1), De Soto goes to Tula with horse and foot</p> <p>B says it took 2 days to go to Tula and return</p> <p>(Wednesday, Oct. 5), the army leaves Tanico for Tula</p> <p>The army takes 3 days from Cayas to Tula</p>	<p>They march 4 days more and at noon on the last day come within half a league of the capital of Tula</p> <p>The Tula Indians fight them (on the same day?)</p> <p>They enter the capital the day after the battle</p> <p>On the 4th night just before dawn the Tula Indians attack once more</p> <p>They remain 20 days in Tula</p>

(Saturday, Oct. 22), they come to Guipana, between sierras near a river and go beyond for the night to a place where they can cross; sierras all the way from Tula

(Sunday, Oct. 23), they leave the sierras and come out on the plains

(Monday, Oct. 24–Wednesday, Oct. 26 (or Thursday, Oct. 27)), on the march toward Utiangue

(Thursday, Oct. 27, or Friday, Oct. 28), come to Anoixi, not named by Ranjel

(Sunday, Oct. 30, or Monday, Oct. 31), come close to Quitamaya

Monday, Oct. 31, come to a village called Quitamaya

Tuesday, Nov. 1, they pass through a small village

Wednesday, Nov. 2, they reach Utiangue, on a plain and well peopled all about

(End of Ranjel Narrative)

Quipana was 5 days march from Tula over sharp mountains

At the end of 3 days they come to a town called Anoixi

In 2 days more come to Catamaya

Next day they enter the above named town and find it abandoned

The day after entering Catamaya they arrive at Autiamque where they remain 3 months, and are "a month in snow"

(Thursday, Nov. 3–Sunday, March 5, 1542), at Autiamque

They go on and in 2 days come to the province of Utiangue, continuing through it 4 days more to the capital; this was in the middle of October, 1541

De Soto leads 100 cavalry and 150 infantry 20 leagues to the confines of the province of Naguatex on a foray lasting 14 days

They remain more than 5 months in Utiangue

RANJEL	ELVAS AND BIEDMA	GARCILASO
	<p>1542</p> <p>Monday, March 6, they leave Autiamque for Anilco; B says they left in the beginning of March</p> <p>(Tuesday, March 7–Wednesday, March 15(?)), travel south along river</p> <p>(Thursday, March 16 (Elvas says in 10 days)), they come to Ayays and cross the river in a piragua</p> <p>(Friday, March 17–Monday, March 20), they remain at Ayays on account of the snow</p> <p>(Tuesday, March 21–Thursday, March 23), they travel 3 days through a deserted, low region full of lakes and bad passages</p> <p>(Friday, March 24), all one day trying to find a crossing over a lake; Indians show a passage near Tutelpinco</p> <p>(Saturday, March 25), probably spent in crossing</p> <p>(Sunday, March 26–Monday, March 28), they march 3 days to Tianto in the territory of Nilco; come into neighborhood of Nilco; chief's house set on fire by natives</p> <p>Wednesday, March 29, they enter Nilco and make headquarters there</p> <p>(Thursday, March 30–April 15 or 17), at Nilco</p>	<p>They leave Utiangue in the beginning of April, 1542</p> <p>In 7 days they travel 22–23 leagues and come to Naguatex, a different town from that against which De Soto had made a foray though it was in the same province</p> <p>There they remain 15 or 16 days</p> <p>After 6 days a messenger comes from the chief and next day he sends some of his prominent men</p> <p>After 2 leagues travel Diego de Guzman is missed</p> <p>They march 5 days to the province of Guancane</p> <p>They cross the province of Guancane in 8 days</p> <p>They traverse 7 other provinces, 3 well settled and 4 not, until they come to the borders of Anilco; the distance across these must have been at least 120 leagues</p> <p>They pass through the province of Anilco 20 days to the capital</p> <p>They remain at Anilco 4 days</p>

Sunday, April 17 (it should be Sunday, April 15 or Tuesday, April 17), they enter Guachoya

(April 16 or 18–Sunday, May 20), at Guachoya; expedition to Nilco

(Sunday), May 21, De Soto dies

(Monday, May 22 and Tuesday, May 23), at Guachoya

(Wednesday, May 24), body buried inside a gate of the town

Shortly afterward the body was committed to the river during the night

(Thursday, May 25–Sunday, June 4), at Guachoya

Monday, June 5, Moscoso leaves Guachoya, passes through the province of Catalte, and then through unoccupied country for 6 days (it should perhaps be 16); B says they took 17 days in going from Guachoyanque to Chavite

(Tuesday), June 20, at Chaguate (or Chaguete)

(Wednesday, June 21–Sunday, June 25) they seem to have occupied in visiting a small town and in making salt

(Monday, June 26–Saturday, July 1), in Chaguate proper (6 days)

(Sunday, July 2–Tuesday, July 4, or Monday, July 3–Wednesday, July 5 (Elvas errs in saying that they arrived “Wednesday, July 4”), on the road to Aguacay; B says it was 3 days from Chavite

(Date not given), they leave Aguacay and go to sleep at a small town, camping near a salt lake

Next day they camp in an open grove between two mountains

Next day they reach a small town called Pato

They march to Guachoya, a journey of 4 days, through an uninhabited country densely forested

After 3 days the Guachoya chief sends a messenger to De Soto and after 4 more days comes himself

June 20, 1542, De Soto is attacked by a fever, in 3 more days he appoints his successor and in 7 more dies, aged 42; his body is sunk in the Chucagua (Mississippi), enclosed in a hollowed oak; he was “an hidalgo through all four lines”

July 4 or 5 Moscoso leaves Guachoya and marches more than 100 leagues through many provinces of which they did not inquire the names

On the 4th day from Aguacay they come to the first inhabited place of a province called Amaye

Saturday, July 22 or Thursday, July 20 (the text says erroneously "Saturday, July 20"), they leave Amaye and camp in luxuriant woods at midday where they fight with the inhabitants

Next day they camp near a town by a river; this town was called Naguatex

On the tenth day two bodies of cavalry are sent to take the fords and observe the villages on the other side

In two days the chief who had been sent for arrives

At the end of four days Moscoso sets out but finds the river running full much to his surprise and returns to his camp

At the end of 8 days, the river having fallen, the army sets out and lodges in the fields

After laying waste the towns of Naguatex, they leave and at the end of 3 days reach a hamlet of the poor province of Nissohone

After traveling 2 days more they find the guides are misleading them, they substitute a woman taken in Nissohone, and in 2 days more reach Lacane, a miserable country

They reach Nondacao, but in what way is not clear

They leave Nondacao for Soacatino and in 5 days reach Aays (Hais)

They are led 2 days out of the way by a guide who is then cast to the dogs and another substituted; next day they come to Soacatino

They enter the province of Auche more than 100 leagues away where they remain 2 days

After traveling 2 days more they reach uninhabited country and pass through that for 4 days

They travel 6 days more without a road to guide them

They are misled by their guide and wander 8 days (but perhaps this includes the last 6)

They march for 20 days through a thinly peopled region (though this 20 may include part of the preceding itinerary)

They reach a province called Guasco, apparently at the end of the 20 days; B says they were guided toward the east

They reach a settlement called Naquiscoça

In 2 days more they reach another called Naçacahoz (at least that was the name of the chief)

A captain and 15 horse set out in search of other white men reported by a female guide, but she confesses to have fabricated the story of her encounter with them

They return to Guasco

They journey 10 days toward the west to a river called Daycao; horsemen are sent across the river and find a wretched Indian camp, bringing back 2 Indians whose language no one could understand; B says they went 6 days to the south and southwest; and the horsemen went for 8-9 days as far as they could before reaching the Indian camp

They determine to retrace their steps at the beginning of October

They return the same way they came, 150 leagues to the Rio Grande

Leaving Chaguate they recross the Rio Nilco at Aays, and follow it down to Nilco, discovering a new town called Chilano on the way

Then they march straight west to inhabited country

They march 3 (or 6) days to the province of Vaqueros

Marching more than 30 leagues through this they see lofty mountain ranges and forests

Three scouting parties go out more than 30 leagues into the country and return in 15 days

The Spaniards return to the Chucagua on a course south of their route out

They finally leave the province of the Vaqueros on their return and pass 20 days by long stages through different provinces

They recross their own out trail in the middle of September without recognizing it after having been three months going and coming from Guachoya

They have good weather on the march until they reach the borders of Guachoya at the end of October 1542, when very severe weather sets in with rain, cold, and wind

1542

They go from Nilco to Aminoya in the beginning of December, 2 days' journey, where were 2 towns half a league apart, near the Rio Grande and above Guachoya; they spend the winter there and build boats in which to leave the country

Then they have difficulty in crossing rivers and it takes 5-8 days to cross some of them; much snow falls

This lasts from September to the end of Nov. when they reach the Rio Grande, the entire distance going and coming and with detours 350 leagues

Arrived at the Rio Grande they take possession of 2 villages near each other surrounded by a fosse, 16 leagues above Guachoya and called Aminoya

They spend 20 days in fortifying one of them

1543

They plunder a town called Taguanate or Tagoanate, 2 days up river from Aminoya (by an error "fallen river" gives the opposite idea)

In March the river overflows so much as to reach Nilco, 9 leagues off, although more than a month had passed since rain fell. The Indians said that it extended an equal distance on the opposite side; for 2 months they are surrounded by water and can go on horseback only where the land is highest; they usually use canoes

The vessels are completed in June; it was then a long time since rain had fallen

The canoes are tied together in twos, and 22 horses the best left, are taken in them; B says 26 horses were taken

Near the end of Jan., 1543, orders are issued to cut timber for boats and they work on them until April

The flood in the Rio Grande begins March 10, on Mar. 18 (Palm Sunday) it pours through the gates and inundates more than 20 leagues on each side of the river, extending 5-6 leagues beyond Anilco; it lasts 40 days and diminishes by degrees near the end of April; reaches greatest height Apr. 20; May 20 they still had to walk about barefoot, but by end of May it had retired within its bed

Envoys of the hostile Indian league arrested at the beginning of June

The day of St. John the Baptist (June 24) the boats are launched

They spend 5 days loading them until the evening of the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 28)

(Monday), July 2, 1543, they leave Aminoya in 7 boats in which go 322 Spaniards and 100 Indian slaves

They pass Guachoya the day they leave; Quigualtam said to be near an arm of the river which made out to the right; they come to land in a clump of trees and at dark retire to the vessels

(Tuesday, July 3), they come to a town said to belong to Huhasene, a subject of Quigualtam

(Wednesday, July 4 or perhaps still on July 3), they obtain corn and wait over a day

(Thursday, July 5, or perhaps still on July 3), they have a skirmish with the Indians and burn a town under a bluff; B says 40 or 50 large swift canoes came out against them on the 2d day

(Friday, July 6, or Wednesday, July 4), Juan de Guzman and 10 other Spaniards are drowned in trying to repel Indian assailants in canoes; the rest pursue all night but

(Saturday, July 7, or Thursday, July 5), at noon they get into another province but are treated as before and have to fight all of one day and one night

Although using oars day and night the boats in which were the horses delay them so much that they kill all but 4 or 5 and cure their flesh (the 4 or 5 were probably killed by the Indians)

(Sunday, July 8), at 10 A. M. these Indians (in 50 canoes) leave them and pursuit is taken up by 7 canoes from a small town near the bank but the Indians soon give it up

(In 17 days they went down 250 leagues by the river, "a little more or less"; near the sea they find it divided into two arms, each a league and a half broad; B says it took 19 days to reach the sea)

They embark on the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 29)

They are attacked by a great body of Indians in numerous canoes, but after 10 days of fighting the enemy withdraw, they reach a town where they get much corn and release the remaining horses which are killed

Esteban Añez and some companions attack the Indians but their canoes are upset and most of the company are drowned

At sunrise of the 17th day of their voyage the Indians abandon the chase, having followed them without remission for 400 leagues

After three days more (the 17th-19th of their navigation) they descry the sea on the morning of the 20th; the time taken to the sea is given as 19 days and an additional night; the estimates of distances covered for each day and night are 20-40 leagues or more, but they finally agree on 25 leagues; they regard the distance from the point of embarkation to the sea as a little less than 500 leagues though Juan Coles estimates 700

They cast anchor half a league before coming to the Gulf and are attacked by men with spears and atlatls

After remaining there 2 days they go to the mouth of that branch and find 40 fathoms of water

(Wednesday), July 18, they get under way for Mexico

They sail all that day and the following night and the next day until vespers in fresh water (July 18-19)

They stand out to sea and 4 days later return within sight of the coast

Next day, after taking on water, they set forward again

In 2 days they enter a basin like a cove

They remain there unable to leave till the 4th day when they are driven ashore by a storm

Next morning they come to a creek where 2 boats going in advance had already found shelter and they remain there 2 days

They run on for 2 days and enter an arm of the sea where they land and pitch their boats with a "scum" the sea cast up

They spend 2 days at this place

In 2 days more they enter an arm of the sea behind an islet

They remain there 14 days waiting for fair weather

They navigate for 6 days

In one or two (?) days more they reach the River of Panuco, entering it (Monday), Sept. 10, 52 days after leaving the Rio Grande; those who returned numbered 311

They stop 3 days at the mouth of the river and are attacked on the afternoon of the 4th by Indians, one of whom had an atlatl

They leave about 3 P. M. on the day after the attack

They go on the rest of that day and until nearly sunset of the second day in fresh water

They go on 7 or 8 days more until a storm forces them into a cove

At the end of 15 days more they reach four or five small islands not far from the mainland

They remain there 8 days calking their boats

They spend 12 or 13 days from time to time fishing

"Fifty three days had passed since our Spaniards had left the Rio Grande and entered the sea. They spent 30 of them in navigation and 23 in repairing the boats and in resting while they fished"

Next day, after sailing 25 or 26 hours two of the pinnaces are run aground south of Panuco

The next day they learn they are in Mexico

Eight days after the "shipwreck" of the two pinnaces they meet in Panuco

Twenty-five days after entering Panuco they set out in separate bands for Mexico City